

**Report on Basic Demographic Information and Results of Twelve Month
Follow-up Procedure For Adults Completing Prison Treatment Programs**

**Presented to: Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse:
State of South Dakota**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A summary of the basic findings for Adult DOC programs is presented in this section.

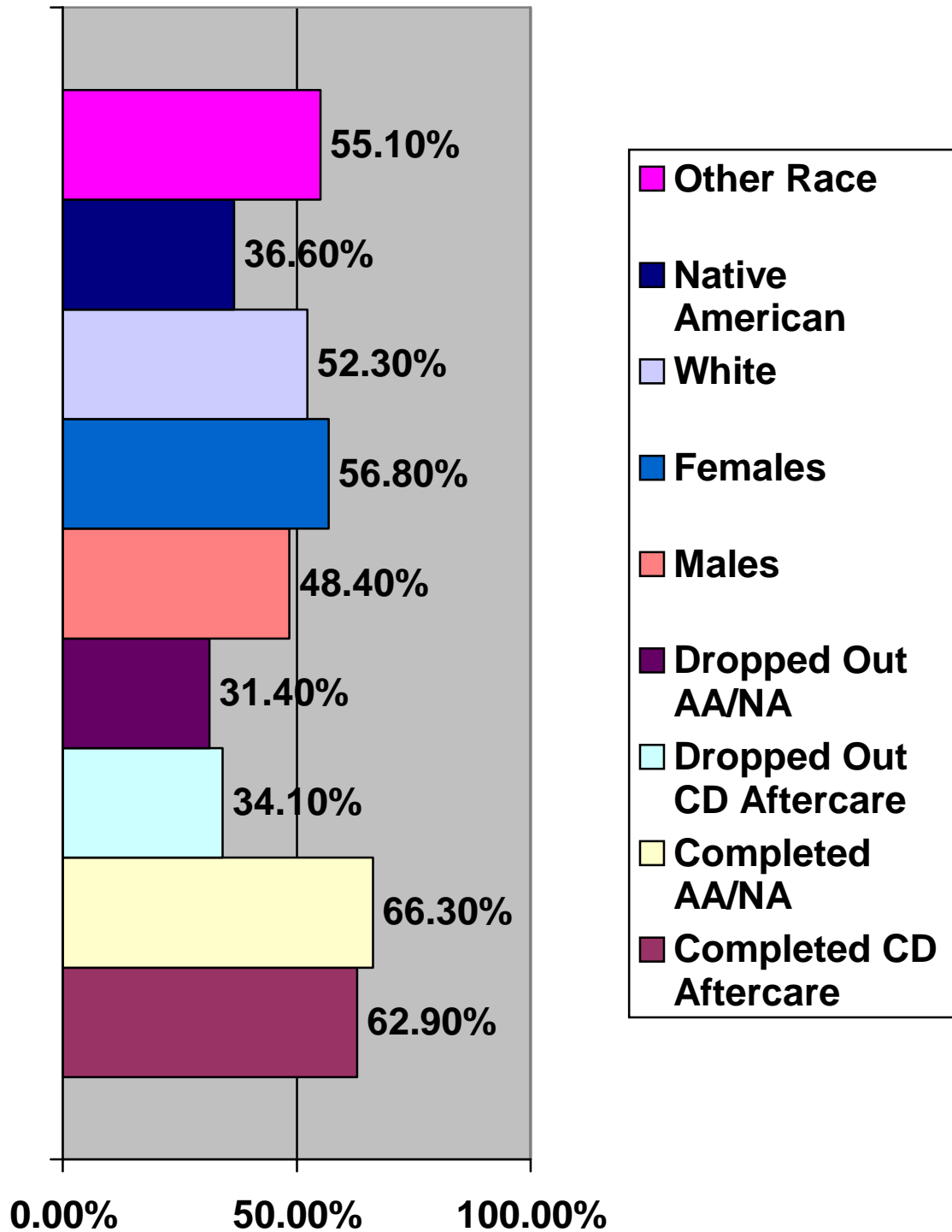
- ◆ The overall substance abstinence rate for those in the 12-month follow-up survey was 49.2 percent.
- ◆ Older persons had better outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did younger people.
- ◆ People who were working had much better outcome results in each area (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did those not working.
- ◆ Persons with higher levels of education had much better outcomes (substance use, abscond, parole violations) than did those with lower education levels.
- ◆ Clients with a history of work problems had much poorer outcomes (greater substance use, more arrests and parole violations) than did those with few (or no) problems at work.
- ◆ Problems at school and with the law encountered before age 15 were highly correlated with poor outcomes.
- ◆ Clients who attended AA meetings had superior outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, and non-violation of parole) compared to those who dropped out of AA.
- ◆ Clients who attended aftercare had better outcome results (not using substances, arrest free, not absconding, and non-violation of parole) than did those who dropped out of aftercare.
- ◆ Participants in the treatment programs who liked the program (rated it high) were less likely to use substances or violate parole.
- ◆ Clients who rated individual or group counseling high were less likely to violate other provisions of their parole or use substances.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of compliance with parole

plans were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. High ratings by the officers were associated with good outcomes (less drinking, fewer arrests, fewer parole violations, and fewer absconders).

- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with family members were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole status, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performance of clients. Good perceived relationships were correlated with good performances by the clients.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with peers/friends were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions quite accurately reflected the reality of the performances of the clients in these areas. Good peer relations were correlated with good outcome performances.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of clients' employment progress were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Good perceived employment progress was correlated with good performances by the clients.
- ◆ Parole officers' assessments of the probability of remaining arrest free were highly correlated with clients' performances related to abstinence, arrests, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Of course, the officers often had hindsight as a guide in judging the performance of the clients.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in the outpatient treatment program were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding, and parole violations.

- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' overall performances in the program were significantly related to abstinence and parolee violation. High ratings were related to greater abstinence, less absconding, and parole violations.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in individual counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, and fewer parole violations.
- ◆ Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in group counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, fewer parole violations, and less absconding.
- ◆ Clients who had high ratings from their counselors in the relapse prevention part of the program were less likely to violate parole and had a higher abstinence rate.
- ◆ Counselors' perceptions of the future likelihood of remaining substance abuse free were significantly related to outcome factors. Good ratings were related to greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.
- ◆ Counselors' perceptions of the clients' future prospects of being arrested were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parolee violations. Favorable ratings by the counselors of the clients were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, and fewer parole violations.

Abstinence Rates: Various Groups



Demographic Information (From MPR Intake Form)

Ethnic Origin

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the MPR Adult Intake and History forms which were adapted and used by permission of New Standards, Inc. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2004. Information from the Intake, History, and Discharge forms were available for a total of 2777 persons, although not everyone answered each question. The only two ethnicity groups with notable numbers were White (67.3%) and Native American (24.1%), representing 91.4 percent of the total.

Ethnicity	Number of Cases	Percent
Asian	15	0.5%
Black	77	2.8%
Hispanic	94	3.4%
Native American	670	24.1%
White	1869	67.3%
Biracial	34	1.2%
Other	18	0.6%
Total	2777	99.9%

Marital Status

Never married (54.7%) and divorced (25.6%) were the most frequently mentioned categories of marital status.

Marital Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Never Married	1500	54.7%
Divorced	701	25.6%
Separated	123	4.5%
Widowed	30	1.1%
Married	386	14.1%
Total	2740	100.0%

Educational Attainment

High school diploma/GED was the most frequently mentioned category (76.0%), followed by: vocational/technical school (11.9%), no diploma earned (7.4%), and associate degree (2.9%).

Highest Degree Earned	Number of Cases	Percent
No Degree or Diploma Earned	194	7.4%
High school diploma/GED	2005	76.0%
Vocational/technical school	315	11.9%
Associate Degree	77	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree	34	1.3%
Master's Degree	12	0.5%
M.D./J.D./Doctorate	0	0.0%
Total	2637	100.0%

Current Employment Status

At entry into the treatment programs, less than one-half were employed either part- or full-time. The most common employment status was unemployed (54.0%).

Employment Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Full-time employment	813	35.7%
Part-time employment	96	4.2%
Unemployed	1231	54.0%
Retired	20	0.9%
Disabled	74	3.2%
Homemaker	5	0.2%
Student	40	1.8%
Total	2279	100.0%

Financial Assistance

Some (3.7%) of the clients were receiving disability compensation or welfare (0.5%), and a few (0.2%) were receiving both.

Financial Assistance	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Receiving Disability Compensation	2730	3.7%
Receiving Welfare	2709	0.5%

Treatment Payment

Since the clients were from treatment programs in facilities of the South Dakota State Department of Corrections (DOC), participants were not required to pay for their treatment.

Payment Type	Number Answering Yes	Percent
Medicare	7	0.3%
Medicaid	12	0.4%
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	0	0.0%
Private/group insurance	8	0.3%
HMO	1	0.0%
Self-pay	59	2.1%
Other	2662	96.8%
Total Possible Responses	2749	

Referral Source

The Court (70.8%) was the most frequent referral source. Other common referral sources were 'Other' (30.5%), Self (3.4%), and Family (1.6%). Since there were multiple referral sources, the column percents equal more than 100.

Referral Source	Number of Cases	Percent Checking Category
Court	1969	70.8%
Detox center	7	0.3%
Employer/EAP	3	0.1%
Family	45	1.6%
Friends	29	1.0%
Mental health worker	36	1.3%
Physician	9	0.3%
School	5	0.2%
Self	95	3.4%
Social worker	13	0.5%
Other	848	30.5%

Reasons For Entering Treatment

It is obvious that these particular clients entered treatment for reasons external to themselves, since they were in DOC facilities or programs. 'Other' court action (62.2%) was the most frequent reasons for entering treatment, followed by DWI or DUI arrests (34.9%) and In Lieu of Incarceration (21.1%). Since persons could make multiple responses, the sum of the percents is more than 100.

Reasons	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
DWI or DUI arrest	939	34.9%
Other court action	1702	62.2%
In lieu of Incarceration	562	21.1%
Ultimatum from employer	7	0.3%
Ultimatum from spouse/mate	11	0.4%

Most Recent Chemicals Used (From Intake Form)

Upon admission to the treatment programs, it was found that the most common drugs used were alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Nearly all (96.5%) had used alcohol and 80.1 percent had used marijuana at some time.

Substance	Within 24 Hours	Within 2-7 Days	Within 8-30 Days	Over a Month Ago	Never Used
Alcohol	25 (0.9%)	30 (1.1%)	59 (2.2%)	2462 (92.3%)	91 (3.4%)
Marijuana	24 (0.9%)	11 (0.4%)	24 (0.9%)	2016 (77.9%)	514 (19.9%)
Cocaine	5 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)	8 (0.3%)	1313 (52.6%)	1168 (46.8%)
Stimulants	10 (0.4%)	6 (0.2%)	8 (0.3%)	1264 (50.8%)	1200 (48.2%)
Sedatives	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	604 (25.1%)	1799 (74.7%)
Opiates	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)	613 (25.4%)	1790 (74.2%)
Tranquilizers	7 (0.3%)	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	479 (20.0%)	1906 (79.5%)
Hallucinogens	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	1020 (41.8%)	1412 (57.9%)
Painkillers	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)	704 (29.2%)	1694 (70.3%)
Other	10 (0.5%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	460 (22.3%)	1592 (77.1%)

Demographic Information From Adult History Form

Work Outside Home

Most (59.5%) of the clients were working either part- or full-time, but a large minority was unemployed at entry into the treatment programs.

Work Outside Home	Number of Cases	Percent
Yes, full-time	1661	59.5%
Yes, part-time	147	5.3%
No, by choice	118	4.2%
No, unemployed	865	31.0%
Total	2791	100.0%

Personal Income Last Year

Considering the relatively high number of unemployed persons, it was not surprising that many of those in the treatment programs had personal incomes of less than \$10,000 per year. Very few made more than \$30,000 per year.

Personal Income Categories	Number of Cases	Percent
Less than \$10,000	1182	43.1%
\$10,001 to \$20,000	536	19.5%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	315	11.5%
\$30,001 to \$50,000	143	5.2%
Over \$50,000	48	1.8%
Don't want to say	520	19.0%
Total	2744	100.1%

Family Income Last Year

As would be expected, family income levels were higher than personal income levels, but these income amounts were quite modest with only 13.8 percent reporting family incomes over \$30,000.

Family Income Categories	Number of Cases	Percent
Less than \$10,000	769	28.8%
\$10,001 to \$20,000	438	16.4%
\$20,001 to \$30,000	330	12.3%
\$30,001 to \$50,000	240	9.0%
Over \$50,000	129	4.8%
Don't want to say	769	28.8%
Total	2675	100.1%

Place of Residence

Most clients have lived a majority of their lives in cities.

Place of Residence	City	Town	Rural Area
Where do you live now?	53.3%	27.2%	19.5%
Where have you lived most your life?	54.9%	26.4%	18.7%

Problem Areas

The clients were asked a series of questions about personal or family problems or situations. Most clients (76.3%) had been in a treatment program, and nearly one-half (45.9%) had encountered problems with family members drinking. Other prominent problem areas were: family members using drugs (27.7%), treated for depression (26.6%), and physical abuse or 'beat up' before age 18 (25.1%).

Problem Areas	Number of Cases	Percent Yes
Have you been in treatment before?	2802	76.3%
Did drinking by any family member cause problems?	2805	45.9%
Did drug use by any family member cause problems?	2789	27.7%
Before 18, were you hit so hard that you had marks?	2814	25.1%
Since 18, were you hit so hard that you had marks?	2808	12.8%
Before 18, were you forced to have sex?	2798	9.9%
Since 18, were you forced to have sex?	2812	4.3%
Have you ever been treated for depression?	2807	26.6%
Have you ever been treated for other emotional disorders?	2778	18.5%
Have you ever tried to commit suicide?	2709	17.0%
Have you ever starved yourself over 3 months?	2807	2.7%
Have you ever binged and vomited over 3 months?	2789	1.9%
Had a hard time learning when growing up?	2774	19.4%

Additional Problem Areas Before You Were 15 Years Old

The two major problem areas encountered by the clients before age 15 were stealing (58.0%) and starting fights (54.3%). Most of the other categories were also significant problem areas, and these problem areas were significantly correlated with outcome results. Those with problems had poor outcomes and those without these problems had positive outcomes.

Problem Area	Number Cases	Percent Yes
Skip school more than 10 times?	2636	42.2%
Get suspended or expelled from school?	2629	45.4%
Get Arrested?	2606	40.5%
Run away from home overnight more than once?	2609	32.1%
Vandalize or destroy property?	2613	47.0%
Steal?	2613	58.0%
Have sex with more than one person?	2615	45.4%
Start physical fights?	2623	54.3%

Questions on Spirituality

Most (66.6%) of the clients participated in prayer or meditation on a regular basis (at least several times per month). More than one-half (53.8%) were praying or meditating at least weekly.

How often do you pray or meditate?

Pray or Meditate	Number of Cases	Percent
Never	616	21.9%
Less than once a month	323	11.5%
Several times a month	359	12.8%
Every week	396	14.1%
Every day	1114	39.7%
Total	2808	100.0%

This group of clients was not highly involved in organized religious services, since more than one-third (37.5%) never attended religious services, and others (28.0%) attended services less than once a month.

How often do you attend religious services of any kind?

Religious Services Attendance	Number of cases	Percent
Never	1045	37.5%
Less than once a month	782	28.0%
Several times a month	286	10.3%
Every week	635	22.8%
Every day	41	1.5%
Total	2789	100.1%

From Adult Discharge Form

Program Type

Data analysis in this section was completed on all persons who had been discharged from treatment. The most common type of program was Day Outpatient.

Type of Program	Number of Cases	Percent
Residential/Inpatient only	24	0.9%
Evening Outpatient only	576	21.1%
Day Outpatient only	1587	58.2%
Day Hospital	3	0.1%
Combination: Inpatient Evening Outpatient	1	0.0%
Combination: Inpatient Day Outpatient	3	0.1%
Combination: Inpatient Day Hospital	1	0.0%
Other	531	19.5%
Total	2726	99.9%

Discharge Status For All Referrals To Programs

Based on information on all clients received from the treatment programs, most (99.1%) were in the 'Completed program' category. Some persons transferred to other programs.

Discharge Status	Number of Cases	Percent
Evaluation only	2	0.1%
Completed program	2679	99.1%
Transferred to other program	20	0.7%
Left against staff advice	0	0.0%
Discharged for noncompliance	1	0.0%
Insufficient funding	0	0.0%

Chemical Use During Treatment

As would be expected, very few clients were known to be using chemicals during treatment.

Chemical Use	Number of Cases	Percent
No	2545	93.5%
Not sure	174	6.4%
Yes, as Inpatient	4	0.1%
Yes, as Outpatient	0	0.0%
Total	2723	100.0%

Family Program Participation

Because of the incarcerated nature of the clients, very few family members would be available or allowed to participate in family programs.

Participation in Family Program	Number of Cases	Percent
No family or significant other	2601	99.5%
Patient refused	6	0.2%
Family/significant others refused	3	0.1%
Some involvement	4	0.2%
Total	2614	100.0%

Participation in Family Program

Of family members who did take part in family programs, parents and spouse/mate were the most frequent participants.

Attendance	Percent None	Percent Partial	Percent Full
Spouse/mate	83.3%	8.3%	8.3%
Parents	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%
Siblings	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Children	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Friends	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%

Post-discharge Referrals

Alcoholics Anonymous, Program Aftercare, and Narcotics Anonymous were the most frequent referral sources. Since there were multiple referrals, the total percent equals more than 100 percent.

Referral Source	Number of Cases	Percent
Alcoholics Anonymous	2375	87.4%
Emotions Anonymous	13	0.5%
Cocaine Anonymous	56	2.1%
Narcotics Anonymous	1560	57.4%
Women for Sobriety	0	0.0%
AL-ANON	7	0.3%
Other support group	127	4.9%
Program Aftercare	1788	65.8%
Individual Therapy/Counseling	103	3.8%
Family Therapy/Counseling	30	1.1%
Halfway house	267	9.8%
Other CD program	137	5.0%
Other	514	18.9%

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FORM - COMPLETED BY COUNSELORS

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the Program Assessment form, which was completed by counselors most familiar with the clients' program and progress. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2004. Information was available for a total of 2556 persons, although not everyone answered each question and not everyone was required to attend each program segment. Only information from the latest form (1999 version) was used.

Group Counseling Sessions

Nearly all (99.6%) attended all the required parts of their group counseling sessions. Most (87.3%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to others in the program.

	Yes	No
Attended all required parts	2547(99.6%)	9(0.4%)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Compared to others, how well client did	222(8.7%)	1548(60.4%)	689(26.9%)	106(4.1%)

Individual Counseling

Nearly all (99.5%) attended the required parts of their individual counseling sessions. Most (85.1%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to others in the program.

	Yes	No
Attended all required parts	2533(99.5%)	12(0.5%)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Compared to others, how well client did	294(11.5%)	1613(63.1%)	563(22.0%)	85(3.3%)

Primary outpatient treatment program

Almost all (99.7%) attended the required parts of their primary outpatient treatment program. Most (89.5%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating in comparison to others in the program.

	Yes	No
Attended all required parts	2515(99.7%)	8(0.3%)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Compared to others, how well client did	187(7.4%)	1632(64.6%)	628(24.9%)	80(3.2%)

Aftercare services

Of those in this program, most (69.3%) attended the required parts of their aftercare services. Most (82.5) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating.

	Yes	No
Attended all required parts	61(69.3%)	27(30.7%)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Compared to others, how well client did	12(14.0%)	40(46.5%)	31(36.0%)	3(3.5%)

Relapse prevention

Virtually all (99.8%) attended the required parts of relapse prevention. A large majority (90.9%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating when compared to other clients in the program.

	Yes	No
Attended all required parts	2049(99.8%)	4(0.2%)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Compared to others, how well client did	129(6.3%)	1312(63.7%)	561(27.2%)	58(2.8%)

Overall Assessment of Client

Nearly two-thirds (63.4%) received a 'good' rating considering all aspects of the client's treatment program. Consistent with other comparisons in the program assessment, the majority (88.9%) received a 'good' or 'fair' rating.

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Considering all aspects, how well client did	206(8.0%)	1629(63.4%)	656(25.5%)	78(3.0%)

Most clients (69.1%) were assessed to be somewhat likely to be free of substance abuse in the future. Frequently, those who were very likely to be free of substance abuse also performed well in comparison to others in their program. Likewise, those who were not likely to be free of substance abuse performed fair or poorly when compared to others in their program.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not likely
How likely to be free of substance abuse	382(14.8%)	1779(69.1%)	414(16.1%)

Most (63.7%) of those rated were viewed as somewhat likely to be arrest free for law violations in the future.

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not likely
How likely to be arrest free	291(11.3%)	1634(63.7%)	642(25.0%)

CLIENT ASSESSMENT FORM - COMPLETED BY CLIENTS

Information for this section of the report was obtained from the Client Assessment form, which was completed by clients near the end of their substance abuse treatment programs. The information was collected for persons completing treatment programs between April 1999 and November 2004. Information was available for a total of 2784 persons, although not everyone answered each question. The numbers of cases are about the same as last year because only the latest (1999) version of the form was used, reflecting the most current information.

The clients were given the opportunity to rate six parts of their treatment program. Each of the six areas received very favorable ratings. A vast majority (90.1%) gave the overall program a 'good' or 'excellent' rating.

Ratings by Clients of the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Individual counseling	64(2.3%)	285(10.2%)	1305(46.7%)	1138(40.8%)
Group Sessions	47(1.7%)	374(13.4%)	1497(53.6%)	873(31.3%)
Usefulness of films and video	76(2.7%)	303(10.9%)	1289(46.3%)	1117(40.1%)
Quality of films and video	132(4.8%)	471(17.0%)	1319(47.5%)	856(30.8%)
Facilities available	262(9.4%)	627(22.6%)	1255(45.2%)	630(22.7%)
The overall program	38(1.4%)	237(8.5%)	1482(53.2%)	1027(36.9%)

The clients were asked to indicate their agreement, disagreement or undecided response to the following questions with ratings ranging on a continuum from 1 = Disagree, 4 = Undecided, and 7 = Agree.

A vast majority of the clients agreed (responses 5-7) with the statements about the programs. On important questions more than 90 percent agreed with the statements, illustrating the strength of the positive feelings about the treatment programs. The highest ratings were: 'counselors were helpful' (6.3), 'gaining knowledge' (6.3), and 'information was useful' (6.2). Consistent with the ratings above, and in general, the clients were favorably impressed with treatment programs.

	Mean	Percent Agreeing with Statement
I gained knowledge	6.3	94.3%
I liked the program	5.8	86.1%
The counselors were helpful	6.3	93.4%
The program was too long	3.3	28.6%
The program was too short	3.7	33.9%
Information presented was useful	6.2	93.1%
Better person because of program	5.8	82.8%
Too much information presented	2.6	16.7%
Program well organized	5.8	85.2%

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

These comments were taken from those recently (past four years) completing treatment programs.

What did you like best about the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program?

- Videos, films, movies (276 responses)
- Information, knowledge (272 responses)
- Counselors (152 responses)
- Learned about myself (130 responses)
- Group sessions, discussions (103 responses)
- Relapse education, triggers, tools (103 responses)
- One on one counseling (77 responses)
- Group in general, people (59 responses)
- Presentation quality (45 responses)
- All of it (42 responses)
- How to stay sober/change for the better (36 responses)
- Learning about alcohol/drug addiction, treatment (28 responses)
- Thinking barriers/other barriers (27 responses)
- Talking/sharing (26 responses)
- It was helpful (20 responses)
- I can change, gave encouragement, more positive outlook on life (19 responses)
- Getting out, finishing (17 responses)
- I am an alcoholic/I need help (16 responses)
- Material (15 responses)
- It was a good/I liked it/it was useful (13 responses)
- Getting out/finishing (12 responses)
- Material (15 responses)
- Interaction with other clients (13 responses)
- Chemical histories (13 responses)
- Environment (13 responses)
- Homework (13 responses)
- Others went through same thing (11 responses)
- Learn if you want/up to us (11 responses)
- Run well/organized (10 response)
- Hope to lead clean/sober life (10 responses)
- Openness (10 responses)
- Small group (10 responses)
- Teacher/instructor (10 responses)
- Helping others/learning from others (10 responses)
- Honesty (9 responses)
- 12 step program (8 responses)
- Nothing (8 responses)

- Feedback/Input from others (6 responses)
- Refresher course (6 responses)
- Achieving goals/setting goals (5 responses)
- Spirituality (5 responses)
- Better than last or other treatments (5 responses)
- Liked the hours/short/couple hours a day (5 responses)
- I'm not alone/can't do it alone (4 responses)
- Most important things went over thoroughly/it was thorough (4 responses)
- Counseling (4 responses)
- Don't know (4 responses)
- Journaling (3 responses)
- Insight (3 responses)
- Trusting (3 responses)
- Caring (2 responses)
- Forced to think (2 responses)
- Honest with self (2 responses)
- Anger management (2 responses)
- Recognized issues I would not have on my own (2 responses)
- Acceptance/understanding (2 responses)
- Open minded (2 responses)
- Get away from cells (1 response)
- Was not forced (1 response)
- Didn't force their opinions (1 response)
- Got past denial (1 response)
- AA/NA-best chances of recovery (1 response)
- Won't have to do it again (1 response)
- Got away from unit (1 response)
- Going through treatment while incarcerated (1 response)

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

What, if anything, about the program do you think needs to be changed?

- Nothing (538 responses)
- Update, change or remove movies, videos (153 responses)
- Better facilities (classroom, chairs, etc.) (121 responses)
- Length, longer or less rushed (70 responses)
- Schedule change (more days, fewer hours, time of day, more intense, etc.) (59 responses)
- More one on one counseling (53 responses)
- More group discussion/sessions/interaction (33 responses)
- Information, more or less in-depth, different, updated (27 responses)
- N/A (21 responses)

- Materials/workbook (21 responses)
- Length (18 responses)
- Coffee/food/snacks (18 responses)
- More videos (17 responses)
- Shorter in length (17 responses)
- Don't know (16 responses)
- Only people who want to be there or need it (16 responses)
- Length, Shorter (10 responses)
- Fewer videos (10 responses)
- Location or out of prison (10 responses)
- Only people who want to be there or need it (10 responses)
- No work during treatment (9 responses)
- Program was good (8 responses)
- Not mandatory (8 responses)
- Better organization (6 responses)
- Homework (6 responses)
- More feeling expression (6 responses)
- Get rid of Gorski stuff (6 responses)
- Update/revamp material (6 responses)
- Better counselors (5 responses)
- Negative behavior of inmates (5 responses)
- More interesting (4 responses)
- Family (3 responses)
- One counselor (3 responses)
- Relapse program (3 responses)
- Actual treatment instead of info treatment (3 responses)
- Treatment as soon as in prison (3 responses)
- Environment (2 responses)
- Individually not accepted or appreciated (2 responses)
- It was helpful (2 responses)
- More discussion or response (2 responses)
- More exercises (2 responses)
- The wait to get treatment (2 responses)
- Video worksheet after video (2 responses)
- Force to do things (2 responses)
- More speakers (2 responses)
- Too many cons, repeat offenders (2 responses)
- More time in class (2 responses)
- More spiritual (2 responses)
- More input from inmates (1 response)
- More treatment, less jail time (1 response)
- Split AA and NA clients (1 response)
- Treatment right before getting out (1 response)
- Addictions are a choice, not an addiction (1 response)
- Mandatory aftercare (1 response)
- Whole structure (1 response)
- Part of rehab instead of punishment (1 response)
- More talk time (1 response)

- More structure (1 response)
- More on 12 step program (1 response)
- Field trips (1 response)
- Do follow-up after one year (1 response)
- Counselors think they are perfect (1 response)
- More music (1 response)

**REPORT OF RESULTS OF 12-MONTH
FOLLOW-UP STUDY FOR THE
ADULT TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

INTRODUCTION

Included in this report is the analysis of 1,692 persons for whom the 12-month or end of parole form was completed since 1994, and who had completed the forms while in the treatment program. The average length of time between the release from the penitentiary and being surveyed was about 12 months for this group. This 12-month follow-up period will be referred to as the end of parole period for the sake of simplicity. The follow-up forms were completed by Department of Corrections' parole officers. The procedure was changed during 1994 so that follow-up forms were completed at the end of 12 months of parole or after release from parole. Information for those on the 12-month or end-of-parole follow-up period was available through November 2004.

BASIC RESULTS

For those surveyed at the end of their parole period, 49.2 percent were abstinent and 50.8 percent had used substances at least once (as shown in 'Use Of Any Drug' table on next page). These rates compared very favorably with abstinence rates from private treatment programs for people in general.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

USE OF ALCOHOL OTHER STUDIES

NAME OF STUDY	PERCENT ABSTINENT	TIME FRAME
TOPS	40-50%	One Year

TOPS (Treatment Outcome Prospective Study)-NIDA, n = 10,000
(reported from NASADAD)-multiple studies over a ten-year period.

Over one-half (55.3%) did not use alcohol in the 12 months following treatment (or release from incarceration).

USE OF ALCOHOL 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

RESULT OF TESTING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Used Alcohol	1430	42.6%
Did Not Use Alcohol Abstinent	1939	55.3%
Total	3369	

Over three-fourths (81.8%) were not using marijuana 12 months following treatment (or incarceration).

**USE OF MARIJUANA
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

RESULT OF TESTING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Used Marijuana	638	19.0%
Did Not Use Marijuana	2715	81.0%
Total	3353	

Most (89.9%) of the persons did not use other drugs during the 12 month follow-up.

**USE OF OTHER DRUGS
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

RESULT OF TESTING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Used Other Drugs	347	10.1%
Did Not Use Other Drugs	3077	89.9%
Total	3424	

Over one-half (50.6%) had used drugs or alcohol 12 months following treatment.

**USE OF ANY DRUG
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

RESULT OF TESTING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Used Any Drugs or Alcohol	1733	50.6%
Did Not Use Drugs or Alcohol	1691	49.4%
Total	3424	

EMPLOYMENT

The employment rate (part- or full-time) was very high (90.1%) for the follow-up period.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Working Part-time	391	12.6%
Working Full-time	2412	77.5%
Not Working	308	9.9%
Total	3111	

EDUCATION

Very few (6.1%) clients were attending school/training.

EDUCATION/TRAINING STATUS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

EDUCATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Attending School/Training	201	6.1%
Not Attending	3097	93.9%
Total	3298	

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING

About four-fifths (81.7%) of the parolees were tested for alcohol and other drug substances during the reporting period.

TESTING RESULTS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

TESTING COMPLETED	NUMBER	PERCENT
Was Tested	2792	81.7
Was Not Tested	624	18.3

Total	3416	
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The rate of testing positive was 74.1 percent for the 12-month follow-up period. The high positive rates during the end of the 12-month follow-up may, in part, be due to the negative results not being recorded on the form (left as blank information), as evidenced by the small number (1526 of cases reported versus number tested (3416). Those who were tested were likely tested with probable cause (suspicion of a substance abuse problem).

**TESTING RESULTS
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

RESULT OF TESTING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Positive	1130	74.1
Negative	396	25.9
Total	1526	

ARRESTS

About one-third (29.4%) had been arrested by the end of the follow-up period. More than one-half of the arrests involved drug or alcohol related offenses (DWI, drinking, no bar, possession, etc.). Many parole violations could have been for substance use, but specific violations were not always specified on the follow-up forms completed by parole officers. Nationally, about one-third of the parolees were re-arrested during the first twelve months of parole. The end of the parole results for the South Dakota clients was quite favorable, considering that this segment of the report concerns only those who had been through the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. Many arrests were for drug and alcohol related activities and not for 'hard-core' criminal actions.

**ARRESTS
12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP**

ARRESTED SINCE PROGRAM WAS COMPLETED	NUMBER	PERCENT
Arrested	1000	29.4%

Not Arrested	2402	70.6%
Total	3402	

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

Over one-half (53.8%) violated provisions of their parole during the follow-up period. About three-fourths of the violations were for drug and alcohol related situations.

PAROLE VIOLATION 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

PAROLE VIOLATION SINCE PROGRAM WAS COMPLETED	NUMBER	PERCENT
Violated Parole	1817	53.8%
Did Not Violate Parole	1560	46.2%
Total	3377	

GOVERNMENT AND WELFARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Considering the population studied, relatively few (9.6%) were receiving government or welfare assistance.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Received Assistance	325	9.6%
Did Not Receive Assistance	3056	90.4%
Total	3381	

SUMMARY OF FACTORS RELATED TO ABSTINENCE

Those with 'much' aftercare had better results than did those with 'none' or 'some' aftercare. Those with 'no or very limited' aftercare had a 34.1 percent rate of abstinence, while those with 'some' and 'much' aftercare reported abstinence rates of 28.9 percent and 62.9 percent, respectively.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABSTINENCE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

Alcohol Usage	No Aftercare or Dropped	Some Aftercare	Much Aftercare
Abstinent	34.1%	28.9%	62.9%
Not Abstinent	65.9%	71.1%	37.1%

Significant Results $p < .001$

Significant findings occurred when the relationship between attendance at AA/NA meetings and abstinence was examined. Those with frequent attendance had significantly ($p < .001$) higher (66.3%) abstinence rates than did those with no attendance (31.4%) and some attendance (43.3%).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABSTINENCE AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS END OF PAROLE

Alcohol Usage	No Attendance or Dropped	Some Attendance	Much Attendance
Abstinent	31.4%	43.3%	66.3%
Not Abstinent	68.6%	56.7%	33.7%

Significant Results $p < .001$

SUMMARY OF FACTORS RELATED TO NOT BEING ARRESTED

The results were significant between receiving aftercare and arrest rates for the 12-month follow-up. The 'no' aftercare and 'much' aftercare groups had lower arrest rates than did the 'some' aftercare group. Many clients with 'some' aftercare may not have completed aftercare programs, and some of those with 'no' aftercare may not have been required to attend.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTED AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

ARREST CATEGORY	No Aftercare or Dropped	Some Aftercare	Much Aftercare
Arrested	34.9%	40.7%	24.1%
Not Arrested	65.1%	59.3%	75.9%

Significant Results $p < .001$

Attendance at AA/NA meetings was significantly related to arrest rates. Only 21.9 percent of those attending all or nearly all AA/NA meetings were arrested, while over one-third (37.1%) of those not attending AA/NA meetings were arrested during the 12-month time frame.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTED AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

ARREST CATEGORY	No Attendance or Dropped	Some Attendance	Much Attendance
Arrested	37.1%	34.9%	21.9%
Not Arrested	62.9%	65.1%	78.1%

Significant Results $p < .001$

PAROLE VIOLATIONS AND AFTERCARE SERVICES AND ATTENDING AA

There was a significant relationship between receiving aftercare services and violating parole. Less than one-half (40.7%) of those attending 'much' aftercare services violated parole, while a much higher percent (81.1%) of those with 'no' attendance (or dropped out) or 'some' attendance (75.3%) violated provisions of parole.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLATING PAROLE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

VIOLATION CATEGORY	No Attendance or Dropped	Some Attendance	Much Attendance
Violated Parole	81.1%	75.3%	40.7%
Did Not Violate	18.9%	24.7%	59.3%

Significant Results $p < .001$

There was a significant relationship between attending AA meetings and violating parole. Only about one-third (39.9%) of those with 'much' attendance violated parole, while about three-fourths (73.8%) of those with 'no' attendance (or dropped out) violated provisions of parole.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLATING PAROLE AND ATTENDING AA MEETINGS END OF PAROLE

VIOLATION CATEGORY	No Attendance or Dropped	Some Attendance	Much Attendance
Violated Parole	73.8%	62.3%	39.9%
Did Not Violate	26.2%	37.7%	60.1%

Significant Results $p < .001$

ABSCONDED

Of the 3403 persons who completed the treatment programs while inmates and were subsequently paroled, only 135 persons (4.0%) absconded while on parole.

ABSCONDED END OF PAROLE

ABSCONDED WHILE PAROLED	NUMBER	PERCENT
Yes, sent back to prison	47	1.4
Yes, retained on parole	10	0.3
Yes, still at large	78	2.2
No	3268	96.0
Total	3403	

PAROLE OFFICERS ASSESSMENTS OF CLIENTS

Parole officers were asked to indicate their assessment of the client's compliance with the parole plan. Of those for whom information was available, the officers reported that the clients had quite marginal compliance with the parole plans. Over one-half (52.7%) were rated as having either Fair or Poor compliance with the parole plan.

COMPLIANCE WITH PAROLE PLAN

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
Percent	15.4%	31.9%	24.1%	28.6%	2.7
Number of Cases	498	1051	781	926	3236

The ratings by parole officers of clients' relationships with family members received a mix of ratings with about one-half (52.2%) receiving Excellent or Good ratings.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
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Percent	10.9%	41.3%	33.6%	14.3%	2.5
Number of Cases	352	1355	1085	461	3233

The ratings by parole officers of clients' relationships with peers and friends were inconsistent with about one-half rated as Excellent or Good and about one-half listed as Fair or Poor.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS/FRIENDS

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
Percent	9.9%	42.0%	32.0%	16.2%	2.5
Number of Cases	284	1209	921	466	2880

The parole officers' ratings of clients' employment progress/satisfaction were higher than the other areas rated. More than one-half (56.5%) of the ratings were Excellent or Good and the remainder (43.5%) was Fair or Poor.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRESS/SATISFACTION

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
Percent	18.7%	37.8%	25.0%	18.5%	2.4
Number of Cases	603	1217	805	597	3222

The officers' assessments of the persons remaining arrest free were not high, since nearly one-third (36.1%) of the clients were rated as Excellent or Good, and a majority (63.9%) was perceived as having only Fair or Poor likelihood of remaining arrest free.

TABLE 22
PROBABILITY OF REMAINING ARREST FREE?

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
Percent	7.5%	28.6%	26.4%	37.5%	2.9
Number of Cases	234	890	820	1165	3109

The results were non-conclusive regarding how well the clients did while on parole. Less than one-half (43.3%) of the parolees were perceived as doing Excellent or Good, while more (56.8%) were viewed as performing at a Fair or Poor level as parolees.

HOW WELL DID PERSON DO ON PAROLE?

	Excell	Good	Fair	Poor	Mean
Percent	12.2%	31.1%	23.0%	33.8%	2.8
Number of Cases	9	23	17	25	74

A similar question to the one used above was used on this question, which was on an earlier version of the form. Again the officers' perceptions of the clients remaining arrest free were not high, with only about one-fourth of clients viewed as 'not likely to be arrested in the future.'

LIKELIHOOD OF BEING ARRESTED IN THE FUTURE?

	Percent	Number
Very Likely to be Arrested	27.4%	17
Somewhat Likely to be Arrested	48.4%	30
Not Likely to be Arrested	24.2%	15
Total		62

POSITIVE PROFILE CLIENTS COMPARED TO NON-FAVORABLE PROFILE CLIENTS

Those who had characteristics related to successful outcomes were compared with clients who had fewer favorable factors. A favorable profile consisted of persons who liked the treatment programs and rated them as excellent, were rated by their counselors as doing good or excellent while in the treatment program, attended AA/NA much or all of the time while on parole, and worked full-time while on parole. Persons with a non-favorable profile comprised clients who were not working full-time, did not attend AA/NA as they should, did not like the treatment program, and were judged by their counselors in the treatment program as doing poorly. It can be seen from the chart below that those with a positive profile had excellent outcomes and those with non-favorable profiles performed very poorly. The group with favorable characteristics had a very high substance abstinence rate (74.4%), while the unfavorable group had a low rate (8.3%). The favorable group had very good arrest (15.7%) and parole violation (32.2%) rates, and the group with non-favorable characteristics had very high arrest (54.2%) and parole violation (95.8%) rates.

RESULTS AFTER BEING PAROLED FOR 12 MONTHS

Group	Abstinence	Arrested	Violated
Favorable Profile	74.4%	15.7%	32.2%
Non-Favorable Profile	8.3%	54.2%	95.8%
Overall Rates	49.4%	29.4%	53.8%

FACTORS PREDICTIVE OF OUTCOME SUCCESS

Factors related to outcome success (e.g., not using substances, arrest free, non-violation of parole, and not absconding) were determined by correlational and non-parametric procedures analyses (chi square and Fisher's). The outcome factors were obtained from the yearly follow-up forms completed by parole officers. All data sets were merged and appropriate analyses were conducted. Since there were no statistically significant differences by year, the results are not presented by year. The following factors were found to be predictive of success:

Intake Forms Matched with Follow-up Information

1. Married persons were less likely to abscond than were single people.
2. Married persons were less likely to violate parole than were single people.
3. Older persons were less likely to be arrested (while on parole) than were younger people.
4. Older persons were less likely to use substances than were younger people.
5. Older persons were less likely to violate parole than were younger people.
6. Older persons were less likely to abscond than were younger people.
7. Persons with more education were less likely to use substances than were people with low amounts of education.
8. Persons with more education were less likely to violate parole than were people with low amounts of education.
9. Persons with more education were less likely to abscond than were people with low amounts of education.
10. American Indians were more likely to use substances (while on parole) than were Whites.
11. Americans Indians were more likely to be arrested than were Whites.
12. Americans Indians were more likely to violate parole than

were Whites.

History Forms Matched with Follow-up Information

1. Persons who indicated problems with bosses at work were more likely to violate parole than were people who didn't have these problems at work.

2. Persons with problems getting their job done at work were more likely to violate parole than were people who didn't have problems doing their work.

3. Persons with problems being late at work were more likely to use alcohol than were people who didn't have problems being late at work.

4. Individuals with problems missing work were more likely to use substances than were people who didn't have problems missing work.

5. Persons who indicated problems before age 15 with skipping school were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, and use substances than were people who didn't report skipping school.

6. Those with problems before age 15 being suspended from school were more likely to violate parole and use substances than were people who didn't report being suspended from school.

7. Persons arrested before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, and use substances during parole than were people who were not arrested.

8. Individuals who reported running away from home before age 15 more likely to violate parole, be arrested, abscond, and use substances during parole than were people who did not run away.

9. Persons who were guilty of the crime of vandalism before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, abscond, and use substances than were people who were not guilty.

10. Individuals guilty of stealing before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, abscond, and use substances while on parole than were people who didn't report stealing.

11. Persons reporting sex with more than one person before the age of 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested, and use substances than were people not reporting this level of sexual activity.

12. Individuals who indicated problems with fighting before age 15 were more likely to violate parole, be arrested and use substances during parole than were people who didn't report fighting.

Information from the Follow-up Form for Those Completing Treatment

1. Persons who were working were less likely to be arrested.
2. Persons who were working were less likely to violate parole.
3. Persons who were working were less likely to use substances.
4. Persons who were working were less likely to abscond.
5. People attending AA were less likely to violate parole than were those not attending AA.
6. People attending AA were more likely to be abstinent than were those not attending AA.
7. People attending AA were less likely to be arrested than were those not attending AA.
8. People attending aftercare were less likely to abscond than were those not attending aftercare.
9. People attending aftercare were less likely to be arrested than were those not attending aftercare.
10. People attending aftercare were less likely to violate parole than were those not attending aftercare.
11. People attending aftercare were more likely to be abstinent than were those not attending aftercare.
12. Parole officers' assessments of compliance with parole plans were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. High ratings by the officers were associated with good outcomes (less drinking, fewer arrests, fewer parole violations, and fewer absconders).
13. Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with family members were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole status, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performance of

clients. Good perceived relationships with family members were significantly correlated with good performances by the clients.

14. Parole officers' assessments of clients' relationships with peers/friends were significantly related to abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions quite accurately reflected the reality of the performances of the clients in these areas. Good peer relations were correlated with good outcome performances.

15. Parole officers' assessments of clients' employment progress were highly correlated with abstinence, arrest, violation of parole, and absconder status. Again, the officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Good perceived employment progress was correlated with good performances by the clients.

16. Parole officers' assessments of the probability of remaining arrest free were highly correlated with clients' performances related to abstinence, arrests, violation of parole, and absconder status. The officers' perceptions were closely related to the performances of clients. Of course, the officers often had hindsight as a guide in judging the performance of the clients.

Client Assessment Forms Matched with Follow-up Information

1. Participants in the treatment programs who liked the program (rated it high) were less likely to use substances while on parole or violate parole.

2. Participants in the treatment programs who rated the group counseling high were less likely to violate parole and use substances.

3. Participants who liked the program were less likely to use substances, or violate parole.

4. Clients who rated individual counseling high were less likely to use substances or violate provisions of their parole.

5. Clients who rated the overall program high were less likely to use substances and violate parole.

Counselor Assessment Forms Matched with Follow-up Information

1. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in the outpatient treatment program were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.

2. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in individual counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence and fewer parole violations.

3. Counselors' ratings of the clients' performances in group counseling sessions were significantly related to abstinence and parole violations. High ratings were correlated with greater abstinence, less absconding and fewer parole violations.

4. Counselors' ratings of the clients' overall performances in the program were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parolee violation. High ratings were related to greater abstinence, less absconding, and fewer parole violations.

5. Clients who had high ratings from their counselors in the relapse prevention part of the program were less likely to violate parole and had higher abstinence rates.

6. Counselors' perceptions of the likelihood of the clients remaining substance abuse free in the future were significantly related to outcome factors. Good ratings were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, and fewer parole violations.

7. Counselors' perceptions of the clients' future prospects of being arrested were significantly related to abstinence, arrests, and parolee violations. Favorable ratings by the counselors of the clients were related to greater abstinence, fewer arrests, and fewer parole violations.